

⇒ Nominals and their function :-



A nominal occurs in the position of Noun. In a sentence a word or a group of words used in place of the subject object or complement is called nominal.

Note :-

Direct object, Indirect object, retend object, cognet object, reflexive object etc. and a word or a group of words used after the preposition or prepositional phrase will be called nominals if they take the place of an object in the sentence.

1. Nominals used in place of subject or object or all those places in a sentence where a noun is used can be in the following forms -

Noun, pronoun, gerund ($V_1 + ing$), Infinitive ($to + V_1$), phrase, clause and adjective ($the + adjective$)

a) Examples of nominals in the form of subjects

(i) Noun :-

- Mahesh goes to central library to study.

(ii) Pronoun :-

- He speaks french in addition to english.

(iii) Gerund :-

- Smoking is injurious to health and causes cancer.

(iv) Infinitive :-

To laugh is necessary for health.

(N) Phrase:-

- where to go is not decided.

(vi) Clause:-

- with whom he plays is known to me.

(vii) The + Adjective:-

- The rich are selfish and ^{hate} ~~hate~~ the poor.

The under lined word or group of words mentioned in above examples / sentences are nominals and perform the function of subject.

b) Examples of nominals in the form of object :-

(i) Noun:-

- He knows Ramu very well.

(ii) Pronoun:-

- I saw him in the library.

(iii) Gerund:-

- She hates smoking.

(iv) Infinitive:-

- I like to swim.

(v) Phrase:-

- I do not know where to go.

(vi) Clause:-

- I cannot say what he does.

(vii) The + Adjective:-

- we should respect the more noble.

The under lined word or group of words

mentioned in above examples are nominals and perform the function of object.

2. Nominals used in place of complement can be in the following forms:
Noun, adjective, participle, infinitive, Adverb, clause, preposition with an object.
- a) Examples of nominals in the form of subjective complement

Forms of Nominal	subject	main verb	nominals as subjective comp.
① Noun	→ This	is	a cow.
② Adjective	→ He	went	mad.
③ Participle	→ She	continued	walking
④ Preposition with an object	→ that book	proved	of no use
⑤ Infinitive	→ the flower	appears	to be fading
⑥ Adverb	→ He	felt	asleep
⑦ clause	→ The result	is	as we expected

The word or group of words written in the last column are nominals.

b) Examples of nominals in the form of objective complement:

Forms of nominals	subject	verb	object	Nominals as objective complement
1. Noun	we	made	him	a leader
2. Adjective	he	set	a prisoner	free.
3. Participle	I	found	him	laughing
4. Preposition with an object	The site of firing	feels	us	with terror
5. Infinitive	people	like	criminals	to be punished
6. Adverb	I	found	him	asleep
7. Clause	we	made	him	as he was

2.

⇒ According to modern grammarians, there are ~~five~~ five kinds of nominals.

1. Factive nominal / Factual nominal
2. Action nominals
3. Agentive nominals
4. Gerundive nominals
5. Infinitival nominals

eg.

3.

1) Factive nominals :-

The clause whether it is interrogative or assertive used as the subject, object or complement in a sentence is called factive nominals.

eg- That the earth moves round the sun was not known to ancient people.

- It is certain that some of them will learn how to speak English and French.
- Where she lives is not known to me.
- I know what he wants to do.
- It seems that he does not want to take you to city.
- It is a matter of joy that my brother has got first position in pre-medical test.

2. Action nominal :- The gerund (V+ing) used as the subject / complement / object in a sentence is called action nominal.

eg- Her writing is very difficult to read and understand.

- Smoking and drinking is not good for health.
- Some of my friends have given up smoking and drinking.
- I saw him jumping.
- She continued going to the office.

3. Agentive nominals :- For the expression of agent (कर्तृवाचक / अभिव्यक्ति),

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the noun that often lasts with the suffix 'or' is called agentive nominals.

- He is one of the best players of football in India.
- William Wordsworth was a great lover of nature.
- He was a good runner of his time.

4. Gerundive nominals:-

nominal absolute that is absolute phrase starting with 'v₁ + ing' (gerund) or, genitive + v₁ + ing as the subject in a sentence is called gerundive nominal.

eg. - Having a good boy ^{voice} is a gift given ~~giving~~ to some one.

- Mohan's having secured 90% marks in board examination is a proof of his merit.

5. Infinitival nominals:-

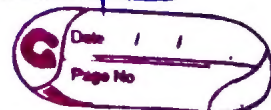
The infinitive (to + v₁) used as the subject, object or complement in a sentence is called infinitival nominal.

eg. To take pay and not to work is immorality.

- I like to swim in the river.
- The peon is to ring the bell.

End

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* Use of some adverbs and their meaning.

1. Once = कभी / एक बार

2. Once upon a time = एक समय की बात

3. Time and again / Again and again = बार-बार
बारम्बार (over again)

4. At the same time = एक साथ ही / एक ही साथ

5. At once = शीघ्र, एक साथ ही।

- Pandit Nehru was at once a writer, a orator and thinker.

- Pandit Nehru was a writer, orator and thinker at the same time.

6. One by one / one at a time = एक-एक कर /
वारी-वारी से

- Go in one by one. - Go ahead one at a time

7. Can't do without = के बिना काम नहीं चलना

8. Can't help + V₁ = किया + के बिना नहीं रह सका/ती

- She can't help talking to her mother on the telephone.

9. ~~with~~ without any reason / without rhyme or ~~reason~~ reason / aimlessly / without any purpose / at random = यूँ ही

~~He~~ - He turned me out without any reason.

- He wanders about at random.

10. In other words = यों भी / दूसरे शब्दों में

- He is not thoroughly honest in other words he is dishonest.

11. Just then / only then = कभी तभी
Just then the train arrived.
(तभी ट्रेन आ गई।)

12. So far / till now / by now / till / yet =
अब तक / अभी तक

12. Just now / currently / presently / recently /
right now = अभी - अभी

- I have not received a reply so far /
till now.

- He must have received my letter by now.

- The train ~~has~~ is still at the station.

- The plane has not landed yet.

- Go to city right now.

14. Even now = अभी - भी

- Good teachers get respect even now.

15. In a short while from now =
अब से कुछ ही देर में

- In a short while from now you will
hear the news.

16. So much so that = यहाँ तक की

- He helped me much so much so that he
gave me food and cloth.

17. Seldom or ever / seldom if ever = ~~कभी~~ ^{कभी ही}

- She seldom or ever tells a lie.

18. From now ~~on~~ onwards = अब से

- From now onwards he will make no
mistake

19. Or / or else / otherwise = नहीं तो / अन्यथा

- Hurry up! or else you will miss the
train.

- ~~Be~~ ^{Be} otherwise you will be turned out.

(चके जाओ)

20. On the contrary = वाक्य / इसके विपरीत

- He did not harm me on the contrary he helped me.

21. Then at last = तब कहीं

Then at last he could succeed.

22. Once / At one time = कभी

- They both were once best friends.

- Time once lost never comes back.

23. Any time = कभी भी

The headmaster may enter the class any time.

24. Ever never = कभी भी नहीं

25. Sometimes / At times = कभी-कभी

26. Sooner or later = later / some time or other = कभी-न-कभी

27. Somewhere or other = कहीं-न-कहीं

28. As = जैसा / जैसा कि

29. As far as / so far as = जहाँ तक संभव हो

- Examinees are required to give the answer of the questions in question-paper in their own words at as far as practicable.

- So far as I am concerned, I have no objection.
(जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है / सवाल है, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है)

30. Some how or other = जैसे वैसे / किसी न किसी तरह

31. On the one hand — — on the other =

एक ओर — — दूसरी तरफ / एक तरफ — — दूसरी तरफ

32. Day by day = दिनों दिन

33. Day after day = दिन दर दिन

34. As often as / when ever = जब कभी / जबभी / जब-जब

35. ~~where~~ ever = जहाँ कहीं / जहाँ-जहाँ
 36. ~~where~~ and there = जहाँ-तहाँ
 37. often / more often than not = अक्सर / बराबर

* Idioms with verbs :-

1. Back ~~out~~ out = मुकर जाना (किसी वादा/प्रतिज्ञा से)
2. Back up = समर्थन करना
3. Bear away = जितना
 - He bore away the first prize in the story writing competition / contest.
4. Bear down = नाश्ता करना / हटा देना
5. Bear down upon = ताक देखकर सामना करना
6. Bear on or upon = लागू होना
7. Bear out = सत्यापित होना
8. Bear through = अंत तक साब देना
9. Bear up = साहस बनाये रखना
10. Bear with = सहना
11. Blow down = उखाड़ देना, निर्मूल करना
12. Blow out = फूँक कर बुझाना
13. Blow over = गुजर जाना
14. Blow up = विस्फोट करना
15. Blow upon = कलंकित होना
16. Blow away = उड़ा देना
 - the waste wind blew away all the withered leaves. (सूखी / मुड़ाई हुई पत्ती)
17. Blow off = फूँक कर उड़ा देना
18. Call out = चिल्लाकर बुलाना
19. Break away = टूटना
20. Bring about = परिवर्तन लाना

21.	Call up	= याद करना
22.	Break down	= चलते - चलते रुक जाना
23.	- my car broke down at Gurgaon.	
	Bring down	= निचे लाना / खोलना
24.	Call over	= पुकारना
25.	Break forth	= चिल्ला उठना
26.	Bring forth	= पैदा करना
27.	Call off	= स्वागत होना, समाप्त होना
28.	Break in	= हस्तक्षेप करना, टपक जाना
29.	Bring out	= प्रकाशित करना
30.	Call on	= किसी के घर जाकर भेंट करना
31.	Break into	= जबरदस्ती घुसना
32.	Bring over	= समझावुझाकर मनाना
33.	Call in	= बुलाना
34.	Break off	= अचानक समाप्त कर देना
35.	Bring round	= समझाना, होश में लाना
36.	Call for	= अपेक्षा करना
37.	Break open	= जबरदस्ती खोलना
38.	Bring under	= कुचलना
39.	Call down	= आहवाहन करना
40.	Break out	= फैलना / छिड़ना (झूठ आदि)
41.	Bring up	= हासिल - पालन करना
42.	Call at	= किसी के घर पर मुलाकात करना
43.	Break through	= छुस जाना
44.	Hunger can break through the iron wall.	
45.	Break up	= भंग होना
46.	Break with	= सम्बंध तोड़ना
47.	Look up	= खोजना, ढुंढना
48.	Look up your word in the dictionary.	
49.	Take after	= मिलना - जुलना होना

48. Look upon = मानना, समझना
49. We look upon the cow as our mother.
49. Make away with = लेकर चम्पत हो जाना
50. Take down = लिख लेना
51. Make for = किसी स्थान की ओर बढ़ना
52. Run after = पीछा करना
53. Take for = कुछ और समझ लेना
54. Make of = किया जाना
- He does not know what to make of ~~as it is~~ this letter.
55. Put through = पास होना
- Antidote was put through without much opposition.
56. Take to = बुरी आदत पड़ना
- He has taken to drinking wine.
57. Make out = पता लगाना
58. Make over = दे देना
59. Put up with = सहन करना
60. Take up = ले लेना
61. Take to = समझ में आना
62. Make up = पूरि करना
63. Make off with = ले भागना
64. Put out = बुझाना
65. Put on = पहनना
66. Put up = रहना
67. Run down = दुर्बल होना
68. Run out = समाप्त होना
69. Turn up = हाजिर होना
70. Put off = भविष्य के लिए स्थगित करना
71. Put down = डबाना

72.	Put by	=	बचाना
73.	Run over	=	कुचला जाना (वाहन द्वारा)
74.	Run into	=	कंज में डूबना
75.	Run up	=	धिरे-धिरे बचना
76.	Turn down	=	ठुकरा देना
77.	Set off	=	यात्रा आरंभ करना
78.	Turn off	=	नौकरों से निकाल देना
79.	Set in	=	शुरू होना
80.	Set on	=	उकसाना
81.	Turn against	=	विरोधी होना
82.	Set out	=	यात्रा शुरू करना / प्रस्थान करना
83.	Set-up	=	स्वापित करना
84.	Work out	=	हल करना (समस्या आदि)
85.	Set upon	=	हमला करना
86.	Set forth	=	बोखिया करना
87.	Work on	=	सभाव डालना
88.	Work up	=	उत्तेजित करना